**Table 4: Emerging good practices, partnership models and remaining challenges in case study projects**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Partnership Model / Lead (& Projects Researched)**  | **Emerging Good Practices** | **Remaining Challenges Identified** |
| Community-Based Organisation led (Shurugwi Partners, Zimbabwe; Katanga Biodiversity Trust, DRC) | -CBO ensures strong social cohesion and provides entry point into communities for donors. -Innovative market linkages provided for smallholder farmer groups to realise income from climate compatible agronomic practices (e.g. conservation farming, organic vegetable production) | -Small-scale nature of community initiatives implies wider environmental benefits limited (e.g. due to strong charcoal market pressures in Katanga).  |
| Donor-led Community-Based Natural Resource Management project (CAMPFIRE, Zimbabwe; Katanino Joint Forest, Zambia) | - Successes where community involved in decision-making and clear communication at all levels (as per CAMPFIRE model).- Success based on inspiring project manager and capacity building initiatives enabled through local extension support (e.g. Kamoa SLP). | - Problems stem from communication breakdowns between government and community, lack of legal support for community monitoring and centralized decision making (e.g. Katanino JFM). - Benefit-sharing needs strong local institutional systems to avoid problems of elite capture of project benefits. |
| Private-sector led (Lumwana and Kansanshi Mines, Zambia; Kamoa Sustainable Livelihoods Project, DRC;Cleanstar, Mozambique; N’hambita Community Carbon Project, Mozambique) | - Project design based on analysis of gaps needed to be filled by partners (e.g. resource - labour, finance, regulatory, participatory) and development of clear roles and responsibilities of all partners. - Multiple project goals to diversify livelihoods and reduce project risks (e.g. Cleanstar with combined agricultural and energy supply design)  | - Lack of local ownership of project design and implementation evident when community design not enabled at start of project (e.g. Kansanshi Mine). - Collaborative working with local institutional structures and traditional leaders can be difficult and requires mutual respect and time to build strong collaboration.  |